



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23.

MINNEAPOLIS was selected as the place for holding the national republican convention as a means of retaining Minnesota in its republican orbit, from which that State had begun to manifest evidence of a desire to secede. But late intelligence from there to the effect that the means referred to may not secure the object for which they were adopted, and that the Alliance people and the democrats may combine, and thus add another star to the democratic galaxy. The farmers in the Northwest, as well as those in all the other parts of the country, have become tired of having to pay a double price for nearly every thing they buy, for the benefit of a few protected manufacturers, and also of having the market for their crops restricted, by compelling foreigners to pay for them with scarce gold instead of with plentiful foreign products, both of which conditions are produced by the McKinley bill.

AS GENERALLY anticipated, the democracy of New York yesterday, in State convention assembled, unanimously nominated Senator Hill for President, and instructed its seventy-two delegates to the national democratic convention to give him a solid vote. When the seventy-two delegates referred to shall meet the delegates from the other States at Chicago next June and assure them, as they will do, that Senator Hill is the idol of the effective strength of New York's democracy, and that he will sweep that State by fifty thousand majority, those who doubt the acceptance of that assurance, and the nomination of the man who has never suffered defeat, are ignorant of human nature, and don't know that democrats despise mogwumps and love Hill for the enemies he has made, and that audacity is always the winning card.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a professed civil service reformer. And yet he sent Lynch, the negro 4th auditor of the Treasury, and Bruce, the negro recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, to Mississippi to work for the selection of a Harrison delegation from that State to the coming national republican convention, and to have themselves made members of that delegation. Mr. Harrison, by his acts, supports the civil service law; by his acts, he flouts it, but, in the particular case referred to, with no certainty that his object will be gained. Mr. Sherman had the negro delegates to the last national republican convention until they reached Chicago, but as soon as they arrived at that city Gov. Alger bought them at so much a head.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has recently written a letter to Col. John S. Mosby, in which he says he had always condemned as dangerous and ill advised the Gettysburg campaign until he read the Colonel's late articles on that campaign, but that the Colonel's explanation of it induces him to withdraw that condemnation. To all familiar with the circumstances of the battle of Gettysburg, it has always been known that it was brought on without Gen. Lee's knowledge; that he was led into it in order to save the division that did bring it on; and that he bore the blame for it, as for that of all his army's other mishaps, patiently and without the slightest attempt to relieve himself.

THE DEMOCRATIC convention of New York yesterday devoted for the repeal of the McKinley bill, for a reduction in the tariff, for the repeal of the Sherman silver bill, and for the equal value of every kind of dollar coined in this country, and Senator Hill, the nominee of the convention for President, announced his warm support of that declaration. Now, that is sound democratic doctrine, and will be endorsed by every good and true democrat throughout the limits of the land. But it is no more than was expected of either the convention or its Presidential nominee.

FROM WASHINGTON
[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1892.

The Senate committee on finance to-day ordered an adverse report to be made upon Senator Coke's bill to wipe out the national bank circulation, replacing it with Treasury notes, and to permit the banks to lend money upon real estate security, the interest not to exceed 8 per cent. in any case, and in the absence of stipulation to be fixed at 6 per cent.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Wm. B. Gilbert, of Oregon, U. S. Circuit Judge for the 9th judicial circuit, and Henry H. Smith, of Michigan, Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice L. W. Reid, removed. The removed officer is Col. L. W. Reid, of Alexandria, Va., who was appointed under the Cleveland administration.

The following changes in the 4th class postoffices of Virginia were made to-day: Leach, Floyd county, L. A. Martin appointed postmaster vice O. E. Spangler, resigned; Scottsville, Albemarle county, J. F. Gault, vice M. B. Gault, died. Senator Mitchell to-day reported, as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, an item appropriating \$200,000 to enable the Postmaster General to test in country districts the system of free delivery of mail.

Congressman Wise of Virginia notified his colleagues, Mr. Jones, of the river and harbor committee, to-day, that Mr. Frank Ruffin and a delegation from Richmond would arrive here to-morrow and ask that committee to hear them on behalf of an increased appropriation for James river.

The bill for the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad reported favorably in the Senate to-day strikes out all the first section of that bill and provides for a bridge

across the Potomac 2,400 feet east of the Chain Bridge and not to interfere with the C. & O. Canal.

Some of the democratic congressmen who were a little timid about naming their favorite for the Presidential nomination last week, manifested no such timidity to-day, but boldly proclaimed themselves as Hill men. They said yesterday's convention in New York showed conclusively that Hill is the favorite of the democracy of that State, and that as no democrat could be elected without the vote of New York, it would be unwise, to say the least, to nominate any body else.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to create a bureau for the preservation of the records of the volunteer armies, the chief of which shall be a U. S. army officer, to be appointed by the President.

A bill was favorably reported in the House to-day repealing the statute making loyalty during the civil war a prerequisite to securing a pension.

Rough water prevented the boat from Fort Monroe from leaving that place for Washington last night, so that Speaker Crisp did not return to the city to-day. His health is better and he will return to Washington to-morrow.

A dispatch was received at the State Department to-day from U. S. Minister Ryan at Mexico, to the effect that Garza's band of so-called revolutionists have been completely dispersed.

In the House to-day Mr. Meredith, by request, introduced a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Gordon Chapin, captain in the 7th and 9th in the 4th U. S. regiments, U. S. A. The heirs reside in Calpepper county, Virginia; also a petition for pensioning James Jackson, colored, also of Calpepper county, who was blown up at the Petersburg crater.

The Breckinridge resolution calling for all the correspondence in the recent Chilian affair has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McCready, Hooker and Hill, and Mr. McCready told the GAZETTE's correspondent to-day there is no danger of its not receiving proper consideration.

Congressman Tucker of Virginia has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Sappho Literary Society of Stonevale Jackson Institute at Abingdon, Va. Mr. Tucker received a letter to-day from a blind continent asking him to inquire into the reliability of the man in his city who advertises to cure blindness by a miracle.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day allowing railroad companies to make special rates for such military companies as may visit the Chicago fair.

A bill was favorably reported in the House to-day making good character, and five years residence in the country and one in the State prerequisites for naturalization.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate yesterday adopted the report of the committee on public institutions with regard to the charges against Superintendent of Public Instruction John E. Massey. This report, as stated yesterday, in effect says that Mr. Massey's conduct in drawing mileage for his Alabama trip was improper, but the committee believe that he did so conscientiously. There was no discussion of the report and it was agreed to without objection. Mr. Massey was in the chamber at the time.

The bill appropriating annually \$30,000 to the Soldiers' Home and providing for the transfer to the State after a certain number of years of the property of the institution was ordered to engrossment and third reading by a unanimous vote.

Senator Green introduced a resolution to recall from the House the bill passed on Saturday, providing for a new system of pleading and action in common law. He said he had just received a protest from 18 members of the bar of Wythe county against the passage of the measure. The resolution was voted down.

The Senate was engaged for some time in considering one of the several bills to decrease criminal expenses, reported from the committee for courts of justice.

The House passed the Washington-Ghambers Senate offer bill with some unimportant amendments. The features of this measure have already been outlined. It goes back to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendments. Senator Washington, of Westmoreland, who, with Mr. Chambers, of Northumberland, prepared the bill, believes that it will yield the State an annual revenue of not less than \$100,000. One of the friends of the measure has expressed some little apprehension lest Governor McKinley send a veto to approve it. This, however, seems hardly probable, as the bill has passed the two houses by such an overwhelming majority. Under the provision of this measure there can be no competition for these lands from outside capitalists. The lessees must be residents of Virginia.

Col. Gibson, of Calpepper, introduced a bill to increase the pay of members and officers of the Legislature.

The House decided to hold afternoon sessions at 4 o'clock every day this week. The Governor sent to the General Assembly the resignation of Hon. Thomas E. Baker, judge of the County Court of Essex. It was decided to elect his successor to-day.

Mr. Cleveland in Michigan.

Ex-President Cleveland spoke on "Sentiment in our National Life" at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor yesterday. He was presented with the freedom of the city in a silver basket. He was accompanied by ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, others. The city was gayly decorated in honor of the distinguished party.

In his speech Mr. Cleveland said: Our government was founded on a basis of sentiment, and as soon as the money-getting idea displaces this sentiment the government will undergo a radical change. "The sentiment of our fathers," he said, "made up of their patriotic intentions, their sincere beliefs, their homey impulses and their noble aspirations, entered into the government they established, and unless it is constantly supported and guarded by a sentiment as pure as theirs, our scheme of popular rule will fail. Another and a different plan may take its place, but this which we hold in sacred trust, as it originated in patriotism, is only fitted for patriotic and honest uses and purposes, and can only be administered in its integrity and intended beneficence by honest and patriotic men." For the government to be run by tariff lords, who throw sentiment to the dogs, provided the tariff rate is high enough, is not in accordance with the plan of the fathers. That plan will have to be reverted to."

Three O's.—There are three o's that scold the children and carry them off. The three o's are colds, coughs, and croup. Mothers! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves the little ones' lives!

If men are suffering tortures with toothache, they should not try to smile and look cool and handsome. How much wiser to ease the pain with a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

The captain and crew of the Spanish bark Valadoria, from Savannah for Valencia, Spain, were rescued from their sinking vessel and yesterday taken to New York.

New York Democrats.

As stated in the GAZETTE the New York State convention met at Albany yesterday and selected delegates to the national democratic convention, which will meet in Chicago June 21, to nominate candidates for President and vice President of the United States. The delegates were instructed to present the name of Senator Hill as New York's candidate for the presidency and the unit rule was adopted.

The delegates and alternates at large chosen were: Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, jr., Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. Henry W. Slocum. The alternates were: Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

GOVERNOR HILL'S SPEECH.

After the election of delegates Senator Hill was introduced by General Sickles and spoke as follows:

Fellow Democrats: Your committee, summoning me to the presence, have applied me to the unanimous vote which will make known your approval of me to the authorized representatives of the democracy of the United States and be recorded in the annals of our national convention. With what terms shall I acknowledge this official act, my fellow democrats, which, instead of putting me to some new untried career, might easily reward and crown the labors of the longest life? From that great cardinal, whose "Lead, Kindly Light," has touched the hearts of an Orléans, let me gratefully and humbly borrow this worthy response: that I myself could ever frame to the great democracy whom you represent. My respect for them obliges me to submit myself to their praise as to a grave and emphatic judgment upon me, which it would be ridiculous to question, unthankful not to be proud of, and impossible ever to forget. The reawakening of the democracy all over our land is the most auspicious sign of the times. When the people of France rose against oppression a hundred years ago, it meant revolution, a change of rulers, and a social earthquake. When the democracy of America rises, it means an upheaval at the ballot-box, a change of their servants, and political reform. This is true democracy. This is government of, by, and for the people.

When you see the farmer struggling and allied; when you see all the federations of labor stirring; when you see in every State the great democratic party up and afoot, it means that the reign of plutocrats is nearly over and the bright day of democracy is approaching dawn. The use of political parties is to promote the expression of the people's mandates. The function of statesmen is to frame and execute the same by just and equal laws. The democratic party has this proud record. It is swift in the responses to the people's needs. It makes choice of safe and wise statesmen to the statutory landmarks of the people's progress, and release their energies to an ever larger liberty. Democracy is progress. Liberty is vital air. Constitutions and laws are the voluntary, self-imposed safeguards of democracy.

If any words of mine could reach every freeman in our land, this is what I would ask my fellow-countrymen at this time to consider. All our troubles, all our dangers at this very hour, after so many years of republican rule, are the direct consequence of that rule and flow from unconstitutional legislation by the very men who sit in shivering robes over what the democracy will do with power. On the other hand, the democratic party, which trusts the people and would see all "broad-based upon a people's will," is precisely that party whose creed has ever been a strict interpretation of the Constitution and confinement of the government to a few specific granted powers. I commend these confided facts to my fellow-countrymen for neighborly debate and freer meditation till the snows melt.

The republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires another upheaval at the ballot box like that of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion-dollar Congress must be repealed and the people's will obeyed. Fellow democrats, I rejoice to know by these infallible signs, by the ground-swell, by the reawakening of the democratic hosts, by the arousal of high and noble young ambitions through our land, that we are advancing to a cordial union and another overwhelming triumph.

We are advancing to a final renewal of the nation's verdict in the mad, insane reign of autocrats and plutocrats in the billion-dollar Congress, whereby their verdict now scoffed at and stayed, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of a Federal Congress, and a Federal executive obedient to the sovereign people's will.

Your message to the great and general assembly of democrats, I rejoice to know, touches nothing of interest to New York, but what is universal and common to the interests of the whole of these United States. You stand for the whole democratic faith and tradition, which in the billion-dollar Congress, and revolutionary subversion by the money power, is known in our history. The two McKinley laws now transform the federal power of taxation for revenue into an instrument of extortionate taking from the wages and profits of our industrial billion millions by subsidies, bounties, and enhanced prices, a stupendous increase for the wealth of our employers, less than 7 per cent. of all our people. Shall these laws stand?

The Sherman silver law now transforms the federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrument for the gradual expulsion of our gold for the establishment of an exclusive basis, and for the permanent reduction of every American dollar by 20 per cent. or more below the level of its true value during the whole period of our free bimetallic coinage from 1792 to 1873. Shall such a law stand? There has been no such legislation for free men since Cromwell called the law of England "a tortuous and ungodly jumble."

The demand for repeal of these edicts of the billion Congress has exerted from republican leaders their published purpose to refuse repeal. The admission is of great importance. It is fresh evidence that I do not press too far the charge of disobedience to the people's overwhelming mandate. The demand for repeal is a proposal of the largest measure of the tariff reform, I admit, for it is a proposal to recover the whole ground usurped by the billion Congress; and it is even more, for it has applied the country that their unrepented existence for another year shall not erect the novel super added wrongs of the two McKinley acts into a finality. Repeal is not a proposal to stop at the tariff of 1893 as a finality. My language expressly barred out that absurd idea. Moreover, when the tariff of 1893 was the law of the land in the hour of our defeat three years ago, I said, here in Albany, "The democratic party calls to the mast the flag of tariff reform."

Tariff reform will remain and require progressive solution with the wise and politic method of abolishing, whenever practicable, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time, where the two McKinley laws to-day replaced the tariff of 1893. But I do not flinch backward from the advance line of trenchment which the democrats of New York have won, kept, and will guard. I do not shrink a deadly grapple with the republican revolutionists, whose banners no longer fly the tariff of 1893, but now fly the mad McKinley laws and the wild Sherman law, and mock us from the clouds of power.

er. The cause of tariff reform has lately made great practical advance.

Secretary Manning, in his last report of 1890, advised Congress to begin practical tariff reform by a single act; an act for free wool; an act relaxing the clothing of about 60,000,000 people one year later, in 1897, the Secretary's report was "write large" in a message of the President. Now, five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes to the chairman of the ways and means committee that the path of progress which Secretary Manning blazed first and alone is the true path. It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to lose them, better dividing into easy chapters the lessons of a long campaign of education, to abolish whenever you can, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress.

Let us rejoice. The Senate and the executive may now refuse the least, as they refused the last, measure of tariff reform, but of the future of our cause we may now feel better assured.

THE PLATFORM.

"The democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform and to the whole democratic faith and tradition, as affirmed in our national platform from 1876 to 1890, as well as in our State platform of 1892. It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to lose them, better dividing into easy chapters the lessons of a long campaign of education, to abolish whenever you can, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress."

"New York State platform, 1874: First, gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin. Second, steady steps to a strict, equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation. Seventh, the presidency a public trust, not a private property; no third term. Eighth, economy in the public expense that labor may be better furnished."

"New York State platform, 1891: We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to principles of a sound finance."

"We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States."

"We therefore disavow the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up and forced to a half price, and which is a return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another."

"We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in denouncing the Sherman progressive silver-basis law as a solution of the gold and silver question, and as a step backward to the kind of a return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another."

"The democratic party of New York recall with proud memory the inflexible and sound finance of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the State government with frugality, but who, also, with unequal ability and unflinching resolution, defended the democratic party against the tariff of 1890, and the repeal of the superadded impositions of the two McKinley laws; and likewise with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameful degradation of our greenback currency and led the democratic party in pushing on the compulsory republican advance to current coin redemption, if not also to coin payment of the same, wherever as well the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

"The democratic party of New York recall with grateful pride the inflexible sound finance of Gov. Hill, who, by efficient economy throughout his long administrative career, has accomplished the practical extinction of our State debt, has faithfully urged with a powerful and practical advocacy the national release from the bondage of national and unnecessary and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1890, and the repeal of the superadded impositions of the two McKinley laws; and likewise with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameful degradation of our greenback currency and led the democratic party in pushing on the compulsory republican advance to current coin redemption, if not also to coin payment of the same, wherever as well the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

"The democratic party of New York with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other States and cordial estimation of their renowned leaders as worthy standard-bearers of a people's cause, call to the nomination of David B. Hill to the office of President as a presidential and national candidate, and to the nomination of our settled purpose to rescue the perverted government from the clutch of plutocrats and plutocrats, from speculatives administration, octopus taxes and debased money."

"In obedience to the mandate of the democratic voters of New York the delegates selected by this party are instructed to present to the National democratic convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for President of the United States; a democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat."

"The said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their care, and to determine by the vote of a majority of delegates."

THE KICKERS.

As it is yesterday, the protest against the early convention adopted by the Cooper Union mass meeting was presented to the State committee by a delegation headed by William E. Grace, and promptly laid on the table. The kickers then held a meeting and called a convention to meet at Syracuse on May 31 to select delegates to represent the New York democracy in the national convention in Chicago. This action forebodes two secessions from New York State in the national convention.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The second trial of Dr. Baker, charged with the murder of his wife, begun at Abingdon yesterday.

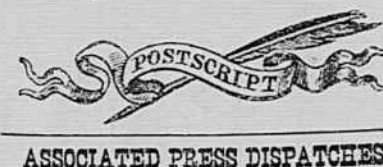
Dr. T. W. Finney, of Spotsylvania, after a lingering illness, died on Thursday last. During the late war the doctor was a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

Mr. George W. Carter, for many years clerk of the circuit court of Henrico, and father of delegate George D. Carter, of that county, died yesterday.

J. G. Thwait, superintendent of lines between Staunton and Huntington, W. Va., for the Western Union Company was fearfully mangled by an explosion of dynamite yesterday near Lawmore. The men working on the railroad had some dynamite drying near the fire, and Superintendent Thwait was standing at the fire warming when the dynamite exploded, tearing off his left leg, and it is feared, destroying his sight. His condition is critical. Mr. Thwait has been in the employ of the Western Union for thirty years.

Information was received at Norfolk yesterday of the stranding of a large steamship off Cobb's Island. The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer J. D. Jones has gone to her assistance. The thick and heavy weather which has prevailed about Norfolk for two days has interfered with travel, some of the steamers not being able to make time, and the belated steamer coming in from the ocean yesterday reported a very severe storm outside. At Cape Henry the gale was blowing forty miles an hour and the water was so high that it was impossible to see anything.

Neither of the Norfolk steamers had arrived at 4:30 o'clock, having been detained by a storm at Norfolk last night.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
SENATE.

After the three day's recess of the two houses, the Senators were not very punctual in their attendance, for not one-fourth of their whole number was present when the opening prayer was offered, and the journal of last Friday read.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one for the examination and promotion of enlisted men of the army to the grade of second lieutenant and one to amend the act incorporating the West and Maryland Railroad Company.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution for the purchase of E. F. Andrews's painting of Mrs. Madison, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000 each painting to be placed in the White House.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would on Thursday next call up the reciprocity resolutions for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon them.

Mr. Call gave a like notice for Monday next on his resolutions as to railroad corporations in Florida influencing Senatorial elections.

The calendar was then taken up.

A Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Newport News, Va., was passed. Also Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for a girls' reform school of the District of Columbia. Also appropriating \$1,850 for the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va. (for its use by the army from 1862 to 1865). Also appropriating \$2,880 for St. Joseph Catholic Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va. (for like use). Also to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life saving stations. (Keepers of life saving stations, except stations known as houses of refuge, are to be paid \$600 per year, and members of the crews of stations are to be paid \$65 per month.)

A bill to provide for a commission on the liquor traffic was debated and laid aside, and the bill to prevent adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was then taken up.

HOUSE.

There were not one hundred members present when at noon the House was called to order by Chief Clerk Towles, who stated that owing to the continued absence of the Speaker on account of sickness it became incumbent on the House to elect a Speaker pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, was elected to perform the duties of the chair; and resolutions were adopted providing for the notification of the President and the Senate of this action.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, gave notice that he would call up the Pennsylvania coal and election case of Craig vs. Stewart Thursday next.

A few reports were made from committees and placed upon the appropriate calendar and the House then adjourned.

Foreign News.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The floods in the provinces of Granada, Malaga, Almeria and Cordova are increasing. Already enormous damage has been done to all kinds of property, and it is feared that unless the waters rapidly subside the loss will be incalculable.

LIEBON, Feb. 23.—The river Torgue is five feet above its normal level, and continues to rise. The inhabitants of the towns along its banks are building levees to protect themselves from inundation.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton, late lord of Her Majesty's Court of Appeals, died to-day.

The Times says that negotiations for the establishment of reciprocity relations are about to be commenced between Austria and the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is reported to-day that M. De Freysinet has declined to form a ministry. Another report has it that Sen. Loubet was requested by President Carnot to form a cabinet, but he declined to accept the undertaking. It is said now that M. Rouvier, minister of finance in the late cabinet, will be summoned to perform the task.

BREMEN, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Gaspar Merz, bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, died to-day. He was born in 1824 at Carouge, near Geneva. Cardinal Merz had published numerous sermons, conferences, discourses and other works on theological topics.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Morocco states that Count Tolstoy, who has been engaged in the work of relieving the distressed in the famine districts, has been ordered by the government to return to his estate. This action is taken in consequence of a letter concerning the famine which was recently published in London, as written by Count Tolstoy. The government holds that the letter was unpatriotic. Count Tolstoy has written a letter denying that her husband was the author of the London letter.

A Mysterious Case.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The case of Mr. W. B. Lidderdale, a prominent banker of Ilminster, Somerset county, who disappeared in January last on the eve of his marriage to a most estimable young lady of that place, becomes more and more mysterious. His accounts are perfectly straight, and though it is said that a woman has a hold upon him, as evidenced by the discovery of certain letters, little faith is placed in the statement that he is a prisoner in this woman's hands. In these letters the writer upbraided Mr. Lidderdale for casting her off to marry another, and threatened that she would never permit him to marry her rival; that she would kill him rather than allow him to do so.

On February 10 there appeared in the Times the following death notice:

On the 30th Jan., on Miss B. A. H. Vining's yacht Porcaine, Wm. B. Lidderdale, of Ilminster, result of accident of 8th January alighting from carriage in motion.

No mention is made of where the yacht was when the alleged death occurred.

On February 13th in the personal columns of the Times there appeared the following:

"Miss B. A. H. Vining is requested to communicate details of the death of Mr. W. B. Lidderdale, as announced in the Times of the 10th inst., to his relatives, or to Messrs. Pritchard and Marshall."

This request met with no response. A representative of the Associated Press called on Messrs. Pritchard and Marshall to-day and attempted to learn something of the case, it being said that Miss Vining is an American. The solicitors stated that they were still unable to establish the identity of Miss Vining.

The Industrial Convention.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—At a final informal conference of prominent prohibitionists this morning Chairman Dickle and Miss Willard, in a resolution to the effect that as a party the prohibitionists could treat only with political forces that declare for the same principles. This Miss Willard explained, does not interfere with the efforts being put forth to secure such declarations from the industrial conference as may serve as the basis of future united political action among labor reformers and temperance reformers. The conference to-day, Miss Willard said, was entirely harmonious and the resolution was adopted with practical unanimity.

L. L. Polk was elected permanent President of the convention and Miss Frances Willard one of the Vice-Presidents.

A Dolorable Tragedy.

HASTINGS, N.E., Feb. 23.—Last evening Capt. D. Yocum, ex-Mayor of Hastings, met Myron Van Fleet on one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, and without a word pulled a revolver and fatally shot him. The affair is the outgrowth of a sensational article, published in a sensational sheet, alleging that Capt. Yocum's daughter had eloped to Denver with his colored coachman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The 4th ship Indiana, with provisions for the starving Russians, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday.

Prince George is to be called "Duke of Kent." The title is to be transferred by the Queen, who holds it right to the succession.

It is said that the Congressmen who recently visited the World's Fair grounds at Chicago were "captured," and will vote for an appropriation for the fair.

The Michigan Club gave a banquet in Detroit yesterday, at which Gen. Russell A. Alger presided, and Governor McKinley, Hon. J. S. Clarkson and others were the speakers.

Congressman Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas, says: "Both the treasury scheme and free coinage are losing strength among the farmers. In my opinion the farmer will be dropped, and the latter must give way to the tariff."

A dispatch from Panama says Nicaragua has granted the Louisiana Lottery Company a perpetual charter. The principal office of the company will be at Great Falls. It will have branches in all of the other Central American republics.

Several steamers and a number of sailing vessels were wrecked on the English and Irish coasts during the recent storm. Nearly all the crews were rescued by the coast guards with the aid of the breeches buoy. An unknown ship was wrecked at Gibraltar and all hands lost.

A second contingent of Liberian colonists, numbering thirty-four negroes, from Monrovia, Ark., are stranded in New York. They came yesterday by the Savannah steamer, have no connection with the party from the Cherokee country, and report that the migratory movement has taken the blacks in the South by storm.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin introduced an agricultural holdings bill in the House of Commons yesterday. It is a plan to buy land for tenants, time at a wider distribution of land among the people to create or augment the yeoman class, which has been dwindling for many years. The government's hope is to check the migration of rural residents to the towns by offering such increased advantages as would counteract urban attractions.

It is reported that the charge against Mrs. Robert Monaghan, of Coleraine, county